

INAUGURATED

McKinley and Hobart
Installed in Office,
One as President, the Other Vice
President of a Great Nation.

The Inaugural Parade Was a
Gorgeous Spectacle.

The New President Favors a Com-
mission to Revise Monetary Laws.

He Recommends a Moderate Increase
in the Tariff—Urges Speedy Action by
the Senate Upon the Arbitration
Treaty—Calls an Extra Session
of Congress to Meet on
March 15.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, was Thursday installed as president of the United States for the term of four years, continuing until the fourth of March, 1901, and Grover Cleveland for the second time passed from the exercise of the high office of president and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-president he has but one living contemporary, his immediate predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. All the others who within the last 30 years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American republic—Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur—have joined the silent majority.

Incidental to the actual assuming of office by the president, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national politics) took the oath of office as vice president of the United States and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer of the senate.

The proceedings of the day were characterized by all the imposing spectacular effects and demonstration of popular interest which have become a growing feature of inaugural ceremonies, as the nation has advanced in population and wealth. Between forty and fifty thousand men formed in procession, partly military, partly civic, and escorted the retiring president and president-elect to and from the capitol, accompanied by representatives of the administration of the oath of office on the eastern portico of the capitol and listened or attempted to listen to the delivery of the new president's brief inaugural address, and at night a gorgeous state ball at which the president and vice president will be present will close the proceedings.

GEN. HORACE PORTER.
Grand Marshal Inaugural Parade.

The graceful interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and incoming officials, which has only twice been interrupted—once when bluff John Adams packed his grip sack and slipped out at the white house at daylight on the fourth of March to avoid shaking hands with his hated federalist successor, the illustrious Jefferson, and once within living memory when Gen. Grant, because of his strained personal relations with Andrew Johnson, drove in his buggy from the oval driveway to the capitol, finally succeeded in shaking hands with the retiring president and his cabinet on the financial questions and those upon which the successful candidate of the republican party was elected, Mr. Cleveland in truth felt more gratification probably in his falling at the capitol as his successor the leader of an opposing political party than he would have had in escorting under like circumstances the leader chosen by his own political associates as their candidate for the presidency. This innovation on the usually closely drawn partisan lines of American politics gave added piquancy to the proceedings.

Repeated but unsuccessful efforts have been made of late years to change by legislation the date of the inauguration ceremony to a later period of the season, so as to avoid the uncertainties and frequent inclemencies of climate which prevail in Washington in the early part of March.

The portico of historic Arlington, and conveying no impression that it was simply a flimsy structure of wood erected for a day.

All street car traffic was, of course, suspended along the route of the procession: the sidewalks were roped off and were so crowded with people that locomotion was impracticable. Mounted police prevented any one from attempting to break through the "trocha." It seemed as if Washington's normal population of 300,000 had been swelled by more than an equal number of visiting strangers, and that all eyes were turned to the building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors, and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful stars and stripes were everywhere seen, with other appropriate banners and emblems. In addition to these festive demonstrations, 50,000 miniature United States flags had been gratuitously distributed by the committee of arrangements. These were exhibited at all available points and were waved with enthusiasm by the two presidents and the known public men rode by. At least one hundred thousand throats voiced a continuous welcome from the time the procession started until the capitol was reached and these vociferations were still more enthusiastically echoed in the return trip.

HON. ASA B. BUSHNELL,
Marshal Second Division.

The grand marshal entrusted with the direction of to-day's pageant was Gen. Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of Gen. Grant. His organizing skill had been tested in peace as well as in war.

The escort, largely military, but also consisting of governors of different states and other distinguished guests of honor which accompanied the president and president-elect to the capitol, naturally formed in the immediate vicinity of the white house, the executive mansion. The organizations which followed the president and ex-president on their return journey from the capitol to the white house were formed on streets adjacent to the capitol grounds. All so arranged that each division into its own appointed time without delay or confusion.

President-elect McKinley, who had left his handsomely fitted-up suite of rooms at the Elbert house sufficiently early to pay his call of ceremony on the retiring president, was driven to the white house, escorted by the senate committee appointed for the purpose, where, in one of the handsome state apartments, he was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his cabinet. Then the two presidents descended the white house steps, and together they entered a four-horse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting to the right, and amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep, hoarse rumble of artillery, the measured tramp of many columns of infantry and the bare of innumerable bands, the march to the capitol began. In another four-horse carriage following the president, Vice-President-Elect Hobart and the senators departed to escort him to the scene of his future duties. Then in a long stream of carriages came the distinguished guests. The president's personal escort was troop A, of Cleveland, O., 80 cavalrymen mounted on coal black chargers, and still more interesting a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, Maj. McKinley's old regiment.

Gen. Nelson Miles, commanding the United States army, and Rear Adm. George Brown, ranking officer of the navy, in full uniform, rode immediately after the presidential party. The second brigade of the first division consisted of the superbly drilled and handsomely equipped national guard of the District of Columbia. A more brilliant and inspiring spectacle was part of the pageant presented could hardly be pictured.

The second division of the parade was not secondary to the first in public interest, except that it lacked the presence of a president to be and a president that had been. In lieu of this it presented to the admiring multitude of the crowd the governors of twenty states, each escorted by a gorgeously uniformed staff and detachments from the national guards of their states.

At the head of the division, a fitting honor to the state from which the president-elect was chosen rode Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio, as marshal. Then followed Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Lowndes, of Maryland; Gov. Black, of New York; Gov. Cullender, of Vermont; Gov. Tanner, of Illinois; Gov. Drake, of Iowa; and Gov. Scofield, of Wisconsin.

At the head of the third and last division of the military parade rode one-armed Gen. O. O. Howard and after him marched the grizzled veterans of the A. R. R. many of whom had served under him at Gettysburg and Chattanooga.

The eight justices of the supreme court of the United States, robed in silk gowns but wearing no wigs, occupied a front row of chairs to the right of the presiding officers. Behind them in their order of precedence entered the diplomatic corps, all of them, except the representatives of the Swiss and South and Central American republics, were in uniform in official uniforms and adorned with the insignia of decorations conferred.

money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. An adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take early consideration of the revision of our currency, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such purpose is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training, with its attendant combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money spring from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present, of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come



THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our policy to increase our obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only current needs and the principal interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this present mandate of duty, the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties, a deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion.

We should have more revenue, and that without delay or hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts but it can not last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must be forgotten, however much loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the necessities of its operations, which must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of need, the maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit, is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—throughout the subjects of internal taxation, by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any increase of the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest public utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plain, as a general election tax, that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports, is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have no objection to any tariff which will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development

of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practical moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be significantly beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of a political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such legislation will strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff special attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus has been given to our foreign trade and to the opening of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and can not produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with great severity upon the great body of tillers of the country and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal to their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability to meet the demands upon them, and they rightly expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we can not promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

It is inspiring too to remember that to great emergency in the 108 years of our event-

ful history, we have never been so united as now. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practical moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be significantly beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of a political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such legislation will strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

Reforms in the civil service must go on but the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose of the law was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor. We have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress had been made of late years in the rebuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing a proper consort for our efficient marine army sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and to secure with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed the settlement of their own domestic concerns. If it will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever-watchful of our national honor and the interests of our people, we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. A war should never be entered upon until every agency of arbitration has been exhausted, and peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between the United States and Great Britain in 1892, and was accepted as the basis of negotiation with us by the British house of commons in 1893 and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, it is certain to be followed by others. I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought for statesmen and people of every country, and I can not but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

It has been the uniform practice to avoid as far as possible the convening of the congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility upon the executive until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident

therefore that to postpone action in the presence of a great necessity must be unjust to the part of the executive branch, unjust to the interests of the people. Our action will now be freer from mere partisan considerations. If the question of tariff revision was postponed until the next session of congress, we are nearly two years from congressional election and politics can not so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without having its effects upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now even against the pre-conceived views—and perhaps settled on a reasonable basis—than to will, as to insure great permanence—that we have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action congress may take will be based on a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to judgment upon it, and this is a consideration of the highest importance. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD,
Marshal Third Division.

Immediately after the close of his address President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland re-entered their carriage and were driven to the white house amid tumultuous cheers all along the route. President McKinley this time occupying the seat of honor to the right. The procession reinforced by the numerous civic organizations which had been assembled on the capitol hill since early Thursday morning, reformed and marched down the avenue and past the white house, where they were reviewed by the president and his friends from a special stand erected for that purpose in front of the edifice.

Now President of the Senate.



NOW PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

William McKinley then formally entered upon his duties as chief executive of a nation of seventy millions of people and Grover Cleveland retired to his new home at Princeton, N. J., to resume the practice of law.

STORM IN EUROPE.

Boat Containing Six Workmen Swamped and the Occupants Drowned—Other Marine Disasters.

LONDON, March 4.—Reports of the havoc wrought by the gale are still being received. A dispatch from Cardiff says that a boat containing six workmen was swamped in the harbor there and its occupants drowned.

A number of trees in the church yard at Tiverton, in the county of Devon, were torn up by the roots, displacing great quantities of earth and exposing to view several coffins which, from the inscriptions on the plates, which remained legible, had lain in the cemetery more than a century.

The schooner Amaranth arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Wednesday, and reports that her captain was carried overboard and drowned by a heavy sea which boarded her.

Many sailing vessels are reported to be ashore on the south coast of England, and a large number of deaths are said to have been caused throughout the country by falling trees and walls.

There was a perceptible lessening of the violence of the gale Wednesday evening.

THE CONDITION

Of the Striking Miners of the Aragon Mine Deplorable.

LANSING, Mich., March 4.—Harry Barter, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, returned to Lansing Wednesday morning from a trip to Norway, Mich., where he went to investigate the condition of the miners of the Aragon mine, on strike there. He says a deplorable state of affairs exists, and 1,000 persons will die of starvation if relief is not soon provided. He has drawn a concurrent resolution which was introduced in the house Wednesday afternoon providing for a special committee to proceed at once to Norway for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the difficulties between the mineowners and miners, or recommend some method of relief.

THE POWERS

Suggest a Gradual Withdrawal of the Turkish Troops From Crete.

LONDON, March 4.—The Post Thursday will publish a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here saying that the collective note from the powers presented to the porte Wednesday mentions the gradual withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island of Crete, and suggests a military convention between the powers and the porte for the settlement of details.

The dispatch also says that negotiations are proceeding between the powers' representatives and the porte regarding the appointment of a governor for Crete who, it is said at the porte, shall be a Turkish subject.

Wolcott Defeated by Tommy West.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The 20-round contest between Joe Wolcott, of Boston, and Tommy West, of Chicago, at catch weights, which occurred in the arena of the Broadway Athletic club Wednesday night, resulted in a victory for West. Both men were on their feet at the conclusion of the 20th round but West had done the cleverest work and the referee awarded him the bout.

Heavy Failure in New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—David F. Butler has been appointed receiver of Wm. Schwartzfelder & Co., manufacturers of bank and office furniture. The business was established in 1834 and incorporated in 1893 with a capital stock of \$250,000. Liabilities not yet known. The annual statement of January 1, 1896, showed assets \$450,000, liabilities \$170,000.

Power House Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, from which the Union Traction Co. operated a half dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is about \$500,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building. The loss is covered by insurance.

Support of the Anglican Church Invoked.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says the Greek metropolitan has telegraphed to the archbishop of Canterbury invoking the support of the Anglican church for the Greek cause.

Pennsylvania Lead Co's Assets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4.—George S. Griscom, receiver for the Pennsylvania Lead Co., Wednesday filed an inventory in court showing that the company had assets amounting to \$4,169,495.